(b) if so, the details of persons brought on temporary transfer basis for a period not exceeding 180 days during the last three years;

(c) the details of work assigned to such officers; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir. However, there is one officer who has been brought to DGET Headquarter for a period of more than 180 days on compassionate grounds.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

((d) No, Sir.

Application of Gratuity Act to Educational Institutions

4316. DR. SHRIKANT RAM CHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the payment of Gratuity Act has been made applicable to Educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Educational institutions;

(d) what compelled Government to do this without any national debate on this; and

(e) whether the Standing Committee discuss this and if so, what is their say?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is applicable to factories, Mines, Oil-fields, plantation, ports, railway company, shops or establishments employing 10 or more persons. Under Section l(3)(c) the Central Government has been empowered to extend the provisions of the Act, to any establishment employing 10 or more persons. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section l(3)(c) the Central Government had extended the provisions of the Act to Motor Transports Undertakings, clubs, chambers of commerce, local bodies etc. employing 10 or more persons. There were representations regarding denial of gratuity to the staff of educational institutions. Gratuity is one of old age social security benefits needed by the employees on retirement from service. The Government has accordingly considered the matter and as provided under section l(3)(c), extended the provisions of the Act to all the educational institutions employing 10 or more persons. A notification in this regard has been issued on 3.4.1997 and has been generally appreciated.

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्दौर,चांदनी चौक शाखा, दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के लंबित मामले

4317. **श्री शिव चरण सिंह :** क्या श्रम मंत्री 24 फरवरी,1997 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 229 के दिए गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इन्दौर चांदनी चौक शाखा के कितने कर्मचारियों के मामले वर्ष 1986 से आज तक विचाराधीन हैं और इन कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इन मामलों को निपटाने में अधिक विलंब हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) : (क) से (ग) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर की चांदनी चौक शाखा के इन कर्मचारियों के ब्यौरे जिनके औद्योगिक विवाद 1986 से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त होते रहे हैं और ऐसे मामलों की वर्तमान स्थिति नीचे दी गई है:-

औद्योगिक विवाद	वर्तमान स्तिति
1.प्रबंधन और उनके कामगार श्री सी.एल. वर्मा के मध्य औद्योगिक विवाद	मामले को सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) दिल्ली के समक्ष 6.5.87 को सौहार्दपूर्ण सुल्झा दिया गया है।
2. प्रबंधन और उनके	विवाद को 7.8.89 को

कामगार श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह , लिपिक के मध्य औद्योगिक विवाद	केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए संदर्भित कर दिया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जो कि एक न्यायिक निकाय है, के पास लम्बित मामलों के निपटारे में सरकार हस्तक्षेप नही करती है।

PHD Chamber of Commerce concern over Non-addttlon of New Dispensary or Hospital

4318. SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PHD Chamber of Commerce has in a background paper for the round table held recently, lamented that not a single new dispensary or hospital has been added for catering to the additional employees after revision of eligibility norms; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The PHD Chamber of Commerce has referred to the inadequacy of the infrastructure to provide satisfactory medical cover under the ESI Scheme.

(b) As on 1.1.1997, the ESIC has set up 124 hospitals, 42 annexes and 1442 dispensaries for providing medical care to the ESI beneficiaries throughout the country. The facilities provided in these hospitals/dispensaries are presently considered adequate to take care of additional employees as majority of these employees were earlier beneficiaries of the ESI Scheme but had gone out of its coverage because of gradual increase in their wages. However, depending on the need, additional hospitals/dispensaries are constructed /set up.

Exploitation of Beedi Workers by the organised Beedi Mafia

4319. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beedi workers in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc., are being exploited by organised beedi mafia sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to relieve the strain and stress on beedi workers;

(c) whether there is no scheme of insurance, provident fund, pension, etc. applicable to beedi workers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and measures taken or proposed to be taken in uplifting beedi workers;

(e) whether a number of women and children are being exploited by organised beedi companies; and

(f) if so, the efforts being made to give relief particularly to children below 14 years and providing creche facilities at the place of work by the beedi manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) No such report has come to the notice of the Government. The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 has been enacted with a view to prevent exploitation of workers and safeguard their interests.

(c) and (d) The beedi workers working in the establishment covered under the E.P.F. & M.P. Act 1952 get the benefits provided under E.P.F. scheme, 1952, Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 and Employees Pension Scheme, 1995. In addition the Group Insurance Scheme is also being implementated by the Labour Welfare Organisation for the welfare of identified beedi workers.